

is somewhat larger in all its dimensions. The length of the whole body is .6 of an inch greater, of wing when folded .45, of tarsus .2, greater than in the foregoing species. I can scarcely hesitate in thinking it a large-sized local variety, from some favourable condition in the Falkland Islands to its growth.

3. MUSCISAXICOLA BRUNNEA. Gould.

M. griseo-fusca; gutture abdomineque albis flavescenti tinctis, pectore obscuro; alis caudaque obscure fuscis, singulis plumis rufescenti fusco marginatis; rectricum externarum radiis lateralibus flavescens.

Long. tot. 5 unc.; rostri, $\frac{1}{8}$; ala, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cauda, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi, 1.

Head, and all the upper surface greyish brown; wings and tail dark brown, each feather margined with reddish brown; the outer webs of the external tail feathers buffy white; throat and all the under surface white, slightly tinged with buff; bill and feet blackish brown.

Habitat, Port St. Julian, Patagonia. (January).

The only specimen I procured was immature.

4. MUSCISAXICOLA NIGRA. G. R. Gray.

Alauda nigra, Boddater.

—— *rufa*, Gmel.

—— *fulva*, Lath. Index.

Anthus fulvus, Vieill. Ency. Meth. p. 309.

—— *variegatus*, Gerv. & Eydoux, Mag. de Zool. 1836, p. 26.

Sylvia dorsalis, King.

Lessonia erythronotus, Steadins, Class. of Birds.

Alouette noire à dos fauve, Pl. enl. 738.

L'Alouette à dos rouge, Azara, No. 149.

This bird has a wide geographical range. It is found in La Plata, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and on the west coast at least as far north as the valley of Copiapó, in Northern Chile. It is every where common: it is a quiet, tame, inoffensive little bird: it lives on the ground, and frequents sand-dunes, beaches, and rocky coasts, which it seldom leaves: the broad shingly beds of the rivers in Chile have, however, tempted it inland, together with the *Opetiorhynchus*. I was told that it builds in low bushes.

1. ANTHUS CORRENDERA. Vieill.

Anthus correndera, Vieill. Ency. Meth. i. p. 325.

La correndera, Azara, No. 145.

This titlark is found in La Plata, Chile, and the Falkland Islands. I was informed by an intelligent sealer, that it is the only land-bird on Georgia and South Orkney (lat. 61° S.): it has, therefore, probably a further range southward than any other land-bird in the southern hemisphere. It does not live in flocks, is very common, and resembles a true *Alauda* in most of its habits. This species (as well as the following) is so closely allied to our meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*, that Latham considered it only as a variety; the latter has a high northern range, as the former has a southern one. There can be little doubt that the bird alluded to by Mr. Yarrell (British Birds, p. 392, vol. i.) as having been caught in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, nine hundred miles from Georgia, was this species, which was mistaken, owing to its close similarity, for the true *Anthus pratensis*.

2. ANTHUS FURCATUS. D'Orb. & Lafr.

A. furcatus, D'Orb. & Lafr. Mag. de Zool. 1836, p. 27. Voy. de l'Amer. Mer. Av. p. 227.

My specimens were procured on the northern bank of the Plata. It is more common there than the foregoing species, to which it is most closely allied: its chief distinguishing character appears to be the greater shortness of its toes and of the hind claw. I have seen this species alight on twigs. In the breeding season it flies upward, and then falls to the ground, with raised wings, in the peculiar manner common to the *Anthus arboreus* of England. It builds on the ground; nest simple; egg $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length, and $\frac{7}{12}$ in width; colour dirty white, with small specks and blotches of dull red and obscurer ones of purple. This species, both in habits and structure, appears to be an analogue of *A. arboreus* of the northern hemisphere, as *A. correndera* is of *A. pratensis*. Mr. Yarrell informs me that the egg of *Anthus furcatus* is very different from that of *A. arboreus*, although the parent birds are so similar.

3. ANTHUS CHII. Licht.

A. Chii, Licht. Spix. Av. Sp. No. i. t. lxxvi. fig. 2, p. 75.

Le Chii, Azara, No. 146.

My specimen was procured at Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.